

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

TUESDAY,
OCTOBER 23, 1956

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXXIII, No. 6535

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MARGINAL COLUMN By ANNE FURBER

WILL Britain ever accept, in the name of greater European unity, control of her atomic arms production in common with other Western European States? It is a possibility for which Britain has no far shown anything but distant, but in essence it is this question which is dogging the whole recent debate at Strasbourg of the Western European Union Assembly. This assembly of parliamentarians from France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg and the pivotal member, Britain, has met to discuss European defence and the role of Western European Union itself in Europe's atomic future. In fact to try to define its own future. It is always hard not to see W.E.U. as a somewhat unwanted child struggling to make itself important in the family. It was born after the failure of the European Defence Community and held the "family" together then, because of two important attributes: Britain agreed to join it with the guarantee to keep her troops on the continent as the other members wished, and it was also a means of integrating Western European defence and therefore into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Its main function was to study and safeguard all questions of European defence. To this end it was empowered to set up a control agency to deal with the first part of the work of the agency has so far been confined to questions, useful enough but minor, of standardization of non-atomic weapons.

NOW, however, the problem of W.E.U.'s future has become urgent because of several new factors. There is to begin with the recent British pronouncement of interest in the possibility of Britain's joining a European customs union or free trade area. This is taken as a sign that Britain is at last prepared to play a practical part in furthering Europe's unity. But passive role with which she has contented herself in the past. And secondly, there is the possibility of the creation of a European nuclear energy agency, which, as it is at present envisaged, would have sole ownership of fissile materials on the continent and control their production for all peaceful ends. W.E.U.'s control agency would, as things are now seen, be empowered to step into the picture only if and when fissile materials were used for military production; in other words, it would be responsible only for control of the finished product.

HOWEVER, atomic production can so readily be put to either pacific or military use that it is now universally agreed that any kind of atomic production ought to imply close inspection and control throughout. Therefore, W.E.U. must define its relations with Euratom on this question of control or it will find itself left with a very small sector of responsibility.

THE problem, however, does not end there, and Britain once again is the unknown quantity. Euratom, and this in effect would make what the parliamentarians are calling a "Seven-Power Euratom" — at least on the question of military control. However, the invitation puts Britain's new found concern for European unity to an acute test and puts it to the test at a point where Britain has already made her reluctance very plain.

IF Britain were to make concessions on the question of control she would, in fact, have to be intimately connected with Euratom, and this in effect would make what the parliamentarians are calling a "Seven-Power Euratom" — at least on the question of military control. However, the invitation puts Britain's new found concern for European unity to an acute test and puts it to the test at a point where Britain has already made her reluctance very plain.

Strasbourg, October, 1956.

BEIGIAN LEADERS OFF TO RUSSIA
BRUSSELS, Monday (Reuters). — The Belgian Prime Minister, Mr. Achille Van Acker, and Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak left here today for a week's visit to Russia.

Hungary on Verge Of Taking 'Warsaw Talk'

Students Demand Return of Nagy

VIENNA, Monday (UP). — The state-controlled Hungarian Radio today broadcast a student demand for reappointment of the recently rehabilitated ex-Premier, Mr. Imre Nagy, and East European exerts have been clearly watching for signs of Polish-type government upheaval in Hungary this week.

The state-controlled broadcast said the students demanded that Hungary assert "an independent Hungarian internal and foreign policy to represent the true interests of the nation."

Mr. Nagy was dismissed in April, 1955 after being charged with right-wing deviationism. He was rehabilitated last August and reinstated to the Communist Party this month.

A Hungarian Communist Party delegation now in Belgrade has just concluded its talks with Yugoslav Communists on co-operation between the two parties. A joint communiqué was expected to be signed today.

The student demand was publicly raised tonight at a mass meeting at Budapest's University of Economic Science.

Meeting Still On
Budapest Radio, monitored here, said the meeting is still on.

The broadcast said another students rally is under way at the Technological University at Budapest, with several thousand students participating.

The suggested resolution, which demanded that Imre Nagy be placed on the top of the Government and the Party.

The speaker who read the resolution received "stormy ovations" when he said that "Poland has set an example which our country should follow."

Earlier today, Mr. Zoltan Horvath, a rehabilitated former Social Democrat and chief editor of the newspaper "Nemzet," said today a series of problems must be solved by political decisions and personal change.

The Hungarian Communist Youth Organization "Dis" under heavy pressure from the "more liberty" demanding university students, announced that the first "youth parliament" session had been scheduled for October 27.

All Hungarian universities will be represented at the session, which is expected to sum up the students' demands raised in a series of stormy local meetings last week.

Ike Favoured by Reduced Margin
WASHINGTON, Monday (UP). — As the election campaign entered its last two weeks, U.S. public opinion poll takers predicted that President Eisenhower would win again over his Democratic challenger, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, by a smaller margin than in 1952.

Political analysts acknowledge that a last-minute shift in sentiment, particularly among voters who so far declare that they have been unable to make up their minds, may give Mr. Adlai Stevenson a narrow victory. However, barring a worsening of Mr. Eisenhower's health, the pollsters are betting against it.

The campaign is being waged on a national basis around the cessation of H-bomb tests, fear of Communism and continuation of the military conscription. The American people's prestige as a military power being pitted against Mr. Stevenson's logical, well-phrased attacks.

On the local scene, the candidates have exploited regional prosperity or economic disadvantages. The recent Polish upheaval, the Suez crisis or the worsening of the Arab-Israeli situation are only discussed insofar as they affect national minority groups, such as the Jewish centres in the country.

Urim to Fete 10th
BEERSHEVA, Monday. — Tenth anniversary celebrations will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) night at Kibbutz Urim. The American U.S.A. delegation and various public figures have been invited to attend.

Rokossowski Said in Moscow

WARSAW, Monday. — Poland's Politburo today discussed the future of Marshal Konstantin Rokossowski, the Polish-born but Russian-trained Commander-in-Chief who was dropped overnight from his rank, usually reliable sources here said today.

Rumours said the Marshal had gone to Moscow. Group meetings far and wide today expressed support for Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka, the champion of more and quicker helpings of democracy.

The army group of the party periodical, "Boleslaw Polak," said in a resolution that democratisation should embrace the army too. In Poznan, judgment in one of the trials arising from the broad riots of last June was today postponed for at least a fortnight. Legal sources said they believed this was linked with political developments.

Parliament to Meet
Poland's parliament will meet tomorrow, Warsaw Radio said tonight. At the session, which will probably last one week, it will discuss among other things a bill on indemnities payable to persons who have suffered wrongs owing to acts of the state authorities.

A Yugoslav Parliament delegation will be present tomorrow, the radio said. Meanwhile, Poland again buzzed with rumours of Soviet troop movements. Most people seemed to accept that some troops were on move on Friday night but these may have been merely manoeuvres ordered by Marshal Rokossowski.

On arrival of armed Soviet troops were moving today through Kielce, a village half-way between Warsaw and the Polish frontier. An official source said the Soviet Army officer commanding the Polish Army's Warsaw Military District left for Russia last night. Simultaneously "two or three" Soviet Navy cruisers moved into Polish territorial waters near the Baltic Sea port of Gdansk.

Western military missions stationed in Potsdam, East Germany, have been barred from travel to certain areas along the Polish frontier, according to a U.S. Army spokesman in Heidelberg, West Germany.

Support at Zippori
Nearly 5,000 workers at Posen's Zippori locomotive works, who were on strike since the June 23 riots, tonight unanimously pledged support for Mr. Gomulka. About 20 speakers addressed the workers, interrupted by applause and cheers, eye-witnesses said.

Warsaw seemed to be a city of smiling people today. Many felt that, however delicate the situation may have been on Friday night, the danger had now passed.

On the future of Marshal Rokossowski, commonly held opinion was that he will remain in his Army post, this being the compromise the Poles had made when Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and his colleagues flew uninvited to Warsaw without passport, to meet the Polish premier, who interrupted the Central Committee session.

Russian troops are stationed in several parts of Poland, under a war-time agreement to guard Russia's communications with East Germany. The headquarters are at Legnica on the south-west, near the Czechoslovak frontier.

Warsaw Radio also said that the suspense with which people were waiting for the results of the election, and the party leadership, and later the enthusiasm with which the result was greeted, kept citizens in the streets until the early hours today.

Boy, 14, Killed by U.N. Car
Jerusalem Post Reporter
A 14-year-old Jerusalem youth was hit and fatally injured in front of four of his classmates by a vehicle driven by a U.N. official on Sunday evening in the Rehavia quarter. The boy, Yacov Zecharia, died in hospital several hours later.

The official, Mr. Maxim Callicaux, a Belgian attached to the U.N. Field Security Service, was immediately arrested for questioning. U.N. Headquarters was informed that he would be released only if General E.L.M. Burns, Chief-of-Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, personally guaranteed that he would not leave the country before completion of the police investigation.

A U.N. spokesman stated yesterday that General Burns had informed the Israeli authorities that Mr. Callicaux would be available for questioning at any time. However, court proceedings were instituted against him. Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the U.N., would decide whether to claim diplomatic immunity on his behalf.

Since 1950, only one U.N. official has stood trial for a traffic accident.

Hammaraskjold Urges: Direct U.N. Approach To Mid-East Dispute

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (INA). — The U.N. should conduct a type of "direct diplomatic approach" to governments embroiled in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, advised the General Assembly today.

The statement formed part of the introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly for the year ending June 30, 1956. The report itself was published several weeks ago, but the Secretary-General, which contains general comments by the Secretary-General, came out only today.

The U.N. should seek to give greater emphasis to its function as an instrument for negotiation as distinct from a mere forum for the debate of issues, the Secretary-General said. The U.N. Charter does not envisage settlements imposed by force, but recognizes the obligation of states to settle their disputes by peaceful means. However, he added, "this does not mean that the principles of justice and international law may be disregarded."

Speaking of the "Palestine question" in particular, Mr. Hammarskjöld indicated his belief that the mandate given him by the Security Council to approach the states concerned directly has "improved the chances of developing a policy helpful to the governments working for peace in the region."

The introduction was seen here as implying that the Secretary-General sees himself as bound to continue his "good offices" as defined by the Security Council resolution of last June.

No Direct Suggestions
Though making no direct recommendation to the Suez crisis in the introduction, he stated that the dispute should be brought back to the U.N. if private diplomatic negotiations failed to solve it.

The Chilean President of the U.N. General Assembly, Mr. Jose Maza, now on a visit to Cairo, told press today "there are good chances of a peaceful settlement of the Suez problem before the Assembly meets again in mid-November."

He added, "Should the principal parties, concerned to reach agreement in the future, be able to start, then the U.N. Assembly can play a useful role."

MORE BRITISH TROOPS TO MEDITERRANEAN
PORTSMOUTH, Monday (Reuters). — The British aircraft carrier *Thebes* left here today for the Mediterranean, carrying military transport units in the Mediterranean.

French Suspend Moroccan Talks As Sultan Receives Algerians
TUNIS, Monday (Reuters). — The Sultan of Morocco, Mohammed Ben Youssef, today for talks on Algeria Minister, Habib Bourguiba.

In Paris, at the same time, the French Government announced that it had suspended negotiations with newly independent Morocco on future relations between the two countries. It blamed the crisis of Moroccan relations during the visit to Morocco of leaders of the Algerian National Front.

In Rabat over the week-end, the Sultan received the Front's leaders, including Ben Bella and Mohammed Khider, who are regarded as top men behind the Algerian civil war against French rule in Algeria.

Today the insurgent chiefs narrowly missed falling into French hands when they went to Rabat airport, bound for Tunisia in order to be there during the conference between the Sultan and Bourguiba. An official conducted them to a waiting airplane which he believed to be a special plane to take them to Tunisia. In fact the plane was bound for Oran, Algeria. An air hostess, refusing to board, was about to leave without taking their names, asked them to get out just before the plane taxied onto the runway.

May Produce Plan
The Sultan and Bourguiba are expected to produce some sort of plan for a settlement of the Algerian problem. How such a plan would be received by the French Government is problematical. By suspending negotiations with Morocco, the French have shown their surprise and annoyance that the week-end talks in Morocco between the Sultan and the Algerian National Front had produced a "good" character.

The French Government announced today that it seems possible that leaders of the Algerian National Front should be the object of official manifestations on the part of the Moroccan authorities.

The suspension was announced after a meeting between the French Premier, Mr. Guy Mollet, and Mr. Secretary of State for Tunisian Affairs, Mr. Alain Savary.

The Paris announcement said the French Government understood Moroccan intentions.

Pro-Egyptians Gain In Jordan House Elections

LIGHT POLL RECORDED

Final results in the Jordan national elections on Sunday gave the largest single bloc of votes, 11, to the National Socialist Party, the only legal party and the strongest supporters of closer relations with Egypt in the 40 member Parliament. In the previous House, they had one seat.

The biggest losses were sustained by the pro-Western Arab Constitutional Party, which dropped from its former bloc of nine seats to four. The pro-Communist National Front gained two seats, bringing their total to three in the present House.

Other results, with the former number of seats in brackets, were: El Ba'ath, favouring pan-Arab unity, two (1); Moslem Brotherhood, four (0); A-Tahrir, an Arab nationalist group, and anti-Western, two (1). Fourteen independent candidates were elected, at 8,464 votes, with 27 in the previous House.

Polling was light throughout the country, with unofficial reports claiming that only between 30 and 40 per cent of the more than 400,000 eligible voters exercised their franchise. Official sources reported between 50 and 60 per cent.

Following the last meeting of the caretaker Cabinet last night, Premier Ibrahim Hashem reported to King Husain on the results of the election and discussed with him the resignation of the Government. The new House will be convened on Thursday.

In Nabulus, the most successful candidate was Abdul Karim Saleh, of the National Front, with 9,464 votes. He was followed by Hikmat el-Masri, independent, and Rashid Shaban, National Front.

Dr. Daoud Huseini, an independent, won the most votes in the Old City (14,433), while he was closely followed by Dr. Yacov Zeyadeh, National Front, with 8,287 votes. In Ramallah, two El Ba'ath candidates, Abdullah Rimawi and Kamal Naser, polled more than 6,000 votes each, with Fakh Wardam, National Front, also qualifying with 4,877 votes.

Among the better-known Palestinian candidates to qualify for a seat were Shafik Ibrahim of Nabulus and Sheikh Kamal Ureikat of the Old City.

Egyptian, Syrian Army Chiefs in Amman Today
The Egyptian Minister of War and Chief of Staff, General Abdul Hakim Amer, is expected today in Amman to open talks with Arab Legion officers on further Egyptian aid to the Jordan forces. NEABS reported last night.

The same source reported from Damascus that the Syrian Chief of Staff, General Tewfik Nizam el-Din, announced yesterday that he will also come to Jordan to take part in the discussions. He said that he will stay two days, after which he and General Amer will return to Damascus for further deliberations.

The Syrian officer also said that Syria was sending medical supplies to the Arab Legion and the Jordan National Guard.

ABDUL HADI BACK
The Jordan Foreign Minister, Auni Abdul Hadi, returned to Amman last night after his visit to Riyadh and Beirut in an effort to enlist military aid for Jordan from Saudi Arabia and the Lebanon.

Infilitrators Steal Art Books, Radio
BEERSHEVA, Monday. — Infilitrators broke into Kibbutz Tze'elim and stole art books and a radio worth IL210 from the room of Shoshana Arosh, and a suitcase and winter clothing worth IL150 from the veranda of Hana Raymond. The police tracker found the footprints of six men, four wearing rubber-soled shoes, and two barefoot, which led to the Gaza Strip.

Tekoa to Attend U.N. Meeting
Mr. Yosef Tekoa, Director of the Armistice Affairs Division of the Foreign Ministry, is leaving this morning for New York where he will advise the Israeli delegation at the forthcoming meeting of the Security Council. The Council will discuss a complaint by Jordan and a counter-complaint by Israel on recent border attacks.

Mr. Abba Eban, Israel Ambassador to Washington, also leaves this morning to head the delegation at the meeting. Mr. Eban arrived last Wednesday night for consultations with the Government. The Ambassador to France, Mr. Yacov Teitlbaum, who also took part in the consultations is expected to return to his post on Sunday.

Guy Burgess TELLS
and famous British Journalist
Tom Driberg WRITES

the fascinating tale of how Burgess and Maclean fled from Britain to Russia.

This real life mystery will be serialized in

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I Tried Them All And
KNESSETH
Is My Choice

Today's Postings

FORECAST: Warm, dry in mountain regions and inland.

THE WEATHER

	22	23	24	25
Jerusalem	24	25	26	27
Tiberias	25	26	27	28
Haifa Port	24	25	26	27
Beirut	24	25	26	27
Tel Aviv	24	25	26	27
Haifa Port	24	25	26	27
Beirut	24	25	26	27
Haifa Port	24	25	26	27
Beirut	24	25	26	27

(A) Humidity at 5 p.m. (B) Maximum temp. (C) Minimum temp. (D) Wind speed in m.p.h.

ARRIVALS

Abbot Leo A. Radloff, O.B.E. of the Dormition Abbey, Mount Zion, after a two-month stay in the United States, arrived in Jerusalem yesterday.

Prof. Theodore Winnick, of Iowa University's College of Medicine, and his family, for a year's research in experimental pathology at the Weizmann Institute (in the s.s. Israel).

DEPARTURES

Dr. Y. Aron, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance for Amsterdam, on a Bond Drive mission.

Mr. G. R. Mitchell, British Labour M.P., after a 10-day visit to the Government (both by El Al).

THE ISRAELI RHEUMATIC Fever Society will hold a ball on November 10 at the David Hotel in Jerusalem. Organizations are asked to arrange balls on or around the same date.

A U.N. DAY broadcast will be relayed by Kol Yisrael for one hour from 11.10 tomorrow night. The cast will include Michael Redgrave, James Mason, Orson Welles and Basil Rathbone.

At 8.15 tonight, at the Evelina de Rothschild School, Rehov Ussishkin, Jerusalem, Mr. Daniel Auster will speak on "The International Congress of U.N. Associations" under the auspices of the Israel U.N. Association. Films will be shown.

150,000 DUNAMS of natural pasture land, out of a total available area of 2m. dunams, are now being used for livestock grazing in Israel. This was stated today by Mr. E. Yael, Secretary of the Natural Pasture Association, at the opening conference of the Association in the Ruppia Agricultural Institute.

Harell Appointed Minister to Rumania

Dr. Arieh Harell has been appointed Minister to Rumania, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. He will take up his post in a few weeks.

Dr. Harell was born in Kiev in 1911 and attended the Real secondary school in Danzig. He studied in the University of Berlin. In 1937 he obtained his Doctor's degree in medicine and emigrated to Palestine in the same year, joining Kibbutz Givat Ben-Zion. He worked in the Beilinson Hospital in 1940-1942 and was a lieutenant in the British Army from 1942-1945.

After serving with Kupat Holim in 1945-1948, Dr. Harell was promoted to the rank of Rav-Seron, and served as liaison officer of the Hagana with the International Red Cross, representing Israel at the organization's conferences in Stockholm, Geneva and Toronto.

In 1950 Dr. Harell was appointed to the Chief Medical Officer's department of the Ministry of Health, and in 1951 he received a prize from Cornell University for medical research.

Dr. Harell is a member of the Scientific Council and the Medical Association. He is married and is the father of three sons.

Naphtali Confirmed As Agency Treasurer

The appointment of Mr. Naphtali, Minister without Portfolio, as Jewish Agency Treasurer was confirmed by a referendum of the Zionist General Council completed last week.

Mr. Naphtali will assume the post left vacant by Dr. Giora Josephthal, who was recently elected Secretary-General of the Mapei Party.

Eighty-six of the 100 Council members participated in the referendum. Seventy-three members voted for Mr. Naphtali's appointment, with nine members of the Herut faction voting against and four members of the World Confederation of General Zionists in the United States abstaining.

At a meeting yesterday of the Agency Executive, Mr. E. Shazar, Acting Chairman, paid tribute to the devoted work of Dr. Josephthal during the 11 years he was a member of the Executive.

Mr. Shazar also welcomed Mr. L. Dulzain, of the Executive, who returned to Israel recently from Mexico in order to settle in this country.

PUBLIC SPEECH ON

Jerusalem Post Reporter. A symposium is to be held soon in Jerusalem under the sponsorship of the Film Censorship Board.

Educators, youth leaders, film critics and some members of the general public are to be invited to express their opinion on the handling of German-language films, importing all, none or only selected "wild west" films; nudity, and limiting specific movies to adult audiences.

The Board recently reversed its policy to view only

Attack on Herut Retracted by B-G

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion apologized yesterday for his attack on Herut in the Knesset last Wednesday when he said he did not believe in the "crocodile tears" shed by the party's speakers over the Army's casualties.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was not present and his statement was read by the Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinjak. It reads as follows:

"In the confusion which arose in the Knesset last Wednesday during my reply to the debate, I did not hear the remark of the Speaker. When I received the minutes I saw that in the midst of the noise, he commented: 'We have heard many things in this House which should not have been heard.' Apparently he was also referring to what I had said.

"I willingly accept the verdict of the Speaker, and if during the debate any word slipped from my mouth which should not have been uttered in the Knesset, I am sorry and retract it wholeheartedly and without reservation."

Mr. Sprinjak then read a statement presented by the Herut parliamentary group, which read in part as follows:

"(We) have heard the statement of the Prime Minister. We express our hope that words such as those uttered in the last session of the Knesset and at other sessions will not be heard again.

"It is the duty of all of us to carry on our deliberations with mutual respect, as befits the elected representatives of a people with an ancient culture."

Earlier, Herut had notified the Speaker of its wish to make a statement on Wednesday's incident. It had also requested the chairman of the House Committee to summon Mr. Ben-Gurion before it for a discussion of the incident.

The opening of yesterday's session was delayed for 20 minutes while last-minute negotiations were carried on. Mr. Sprinjak is credited with having brought about the smooth closing of the incident.

Trade Balance Is IL5.2 More Adverse

The adverse balance of trade in September was IL5.2m higher than the same month last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday.

From January to September this year, the adverse balance reached IL5.2m, compared with IL4.2m last year. Exports rose by IL1.6m, this year to IL1.3m.

In September imports were IL7.7m, higher while exports were approximately IL2.5m, 0.00 lower.

NEW FILM, NESCAFE TAKES APPROVED

The Finance Committee yesterday approved the increase in the customs duty on Nescafe and on cinema films, which will be IL3,500 per ton.

Mr. Y. Sapir, the General Zionist member, raised strong objections to the increase of duty on Nescafe, which is produced by a Finance Ministry official showed that the foreign currency expenditure per cup of coffee made from Nescafe was six times higher than for ordinary coffee.

TWO VETERAN SHIPS LEAVING ZION SERVICE

HAIFA, Monday. — Two veteran ships, the s.s. Negbah and s.s. Jerusalem, will not be flying the Israel flag much longer. The sale of the Negbah, which has been practically completed, but the Jerusalem, a sturdy vessel, despite her 44 years, is still looking for a buyer.

She is to be kept in active service until the new German-built passenger ship "Theodor Herzl" replaces her with regular Haifa-Marseilles runs, about mid-March.

To Israel by Scooter

A Paris travel agent, M. Henri Carasso, who wanted to see for himself the countries he was "selling," arrived in Israel recently after travelling across Europe on a "Vespa" scooter. The 29-year-old traveller spent one month touring Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, until he reached Turkey. There he took a boat for Haifa.

He had been advised that he could not get visas for the Arab countries.

He used 116 litres of benzene during the 3,000 kilometre overland trip.

CHURCHILL ILL ON FRENCH RIVIERA

NICE, Monday (Reuters). — Lady Churchill arrived here today on her way to join Sir Winston Churchill, who is suffering from a chill at nearby Roquebrun. She told reporters that her visit was connected with her husband's health, and that she did not know how long she would stay.

FILM CENSORSHIP

objectionable parts of films in favour of seeing the entire films. Small groups of members will see separate films. If any member objects to any part, the film will be shown again to the full Board for a final decision.

Exceptions to this general rule are documentary shorts and newsreels.

The Board recently banned two films. One on the grounds that it was German propaganda, even though the German was "Austrian," and the other, a French film, for "excessive nudity."



Egyptian Mining Attack — The wreck of the Ford truck in which more than 20 Israeli soldiers were injured, several of them seriously, when it struck an Egyptian mine near Kibbutz Einat, in the Negev area on Sunday morning. In the background may be seen the command car in which three soldiers were killed and six others wounded when it struck a mine a few minutes before the truck. (Photo by Pina)

Three Victims of Negev Mining Laid to Rest

TIBERIAS, Monday. — At Ashdot Ya'acov, Dani Pelleg, one of the three victims of the Egyptian mine attack at the Gaza Strip border, was laid to rest this afternoon. The coffin was placed in the cultural centre where the kibbutz members and delegations from neighbouring settlements passed by the bier. The funeral took place at the section of the cemetery where the settlers who fell in the War of Liberation lie buried. Yehayahu Pundak eulogized the dead soldier-settler on behalf of the kibbutz and his unit commander and the Army Chaplain paid tribute. A guard of honour fired three volleys.

Pelleg was 21. He was born in Kiryat Haim and came to Ashdot Ya'acov at the age of three with his parents who are among the veteran settlers there. He was a graduate of the Agromechanics School in the Jordan Valley. At Kibbutz Mirza, Shmuel Gross was buried this afternoon. A guard of honour surrounded by a guard of honour of soldiers and settlers. All work in the kibbutz stopped as the coffin was carried to Kibbutz Einat, the deceased's parents' home, where he was buried. The funeral was attended by Knesset Members, senior Army officers, the Mayor of Petah Tikva, and leaders of the kibbutz movements.

In Kibbutz Einat, eulogies were delivered by the deceased's unit commander, a spokesman of the Jewish Agency, and by two of his friends.

Haim Atlas was 28, and was born in Givat Hashlosha. He recently completed a mission in the Negev, and was an instructor in a border kibbutz. He leaves a widow. (Itim)

Invisible Ink Demonstrated In Yulin Espionage Trial

Jerusalem Post Reporter. TEL AVIV, Monday. — Invisible ink which Alexander Yulin is said to have brought with him from Cairo in order to transfer military information to the Egyptian intelligence was demonstrated to the District Court here this morning.

Yulin, 42, is on trial before Relieving President Ben-Zion Kinner on charges of espionage on behalf of Egypt while in that country during August. The accused returned to Israel on August 29, and handed himself over to police offering his services for counter-espionage on behalf of the defence forces. It is alleged that the Egyptian intelligence services had sent him here to spy for them.

Most of today's hearings were behind closed doors at the request of District Attorney Ya'acov Baror. Mr. Baruch Geichman is appearing for Yulin.

A witness for the prosecution, Police Officer Avraham Hagag, demonstrated that writing with the ink leaves no visible mark on white paper and only when rubbing the paper does the writing appear.

The ink is said to have been in an attaché case that Yulin handed the police on his return to this country. Other articles in the case were a press card and a special code prepared by the Egyptians.

Knowledge of Cairo. The witness came to this country in 1950 from Egypt, where he had lived for 35 years. He said he met Yulin last September 13, and they talked about Egypt, Yulin, he said, described in detail places he had visited in Egypt, convincing Mr. Hagag that the accused had really been in Cairo.

In reply to the Defence Counsel, the witness said Yulin had given all the information of his own free will, without any pressure being put upon him.

Mr. Geichman told the judge that although the press had reported yesterday's proceedings objectively, those parts of the closed hearings which the court had released for publication were out by the censor. This, the defence claimed, had prevented publication of evidence which, in his opinion, was favourable to his client. Earlier, Mr. Geichman had charged that press reports prior to the trial had tended to turn public opinion against the accused.

The trial will be continued on Wednesday.

The judge remarked that all press reports on the trial must be objective, and that this also applies to the censor.

Right Takes Over In Rishon Le Zion

RISHON LE ZION, Monday. — The leadership of the Municipal Council here changed hands tonight with a right-wing coalition in place of one of the workers parties. At the opening of the council meeting, the Mapei Mayor, Mr. G. Minikoff, announced his resignation which was accepted by eight votes to seven.

Voting for the resignation were four General Zionists, one Herut, two Yemina Councilors associated with the right wing and one Mapei Councilor who transferred his support from the workers coalition to a right-wing one, thus depriving the former coalition of a majority in the council.

It is understood that the switch was made in retaliation against the action of a Mapei Councilor who changed to an independent ticket and supported the Mapei-led coalition.

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Animal Exports Up And Still Rising Says Looz

The Knesset yesterday unanimously passed the Economic Committee's Bill on the Supervision of the Export of Animals and Animal Products. A similar bill, governing the export of plant products, was passed in 1954.

In presenting the bill, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Looz, said that in 1955 Israel exported close to half a million dollars' worth of animal products.

This consisted of 4 million eggs (\$100,000), 250,000 chickens (\$45,000), 150 tons of feathers (\$200,000), and 25 tons of cheese (\$15,000).

Mr. Looz said that in 1956 Israel's export would be three times that of last year, and even this figure could be improved on. The country was fortunate in being in a position to supply eggs to Europe in the months when its egg production is at a low ebb.

Under the bill, exporters will be required to submit for inspection animals and animal products designed for export, in accordance with administrative orders to be issued.

Inspection may apply at any stage of the processing and will also be concerned with grading, packing and protection against disease.

The Knesset also passed the Economic Committee's amendment to the Authority Ordinance, regarding Import, Export and Customs duties, raising to IL4,000 the maximum fine which the courts may impose for contravention of the law.

The Knesset last night passed to the Law Committee two Bills dealing with the giving of evidence. The first, "Amendment to the Law of Evidence," limits the nature of the questions which a witness may be asked.

The chief provision of the second Bill, "Amendment to the Punishment Law," is to enable a witness to make a sworn statement in a written form even if his testimony has no direct bearing on the case in question.

Italo-Israel Trade Forms Eased

Jerusalem Post Reporter. The import of a number of Diesel trucks and the building of a Diesel assembly line is being studied by the Transport Ministry. It was learnt yesterday from a Ministry spokesman, that it will be with German machinery from Reparat.

Israel needs approximately 1,500 new trucks and buses annually. Mr. P. Ginzburg, the Director-General of the Ministry who is at present abroad, will be studying the exact terms and costs of establishing such a plant in the country, the spokesman said.

It was understood that although the Government would probably participate in the building of such a plant, private enterprise would also take part.

The existence of such a plant would bring about a considerable saving in foreign currency. It would keep Diesel trucks running more efficiently as the right spare parts would always be at hand.

If this project is carried out all trucks and buses need locally could be produced here in seven or eight years time.

Argentine Jews Rap Pro-Nazi Magazine

BUENOS AIRES, Monday (UP). — The Board of Jewish Associations in Argentina revealed yesterday it has asked the Government to investigate the activities of the Nazi magazine "Der Weg" and prevent its further circulation.

In a lengthy document presented to the Minister of Interior, the Board charged "Der Weg" with preaching anti-Semitism, racial discrimination, with printing attacks on Christianity and the U.N., with trying to instill in the young loyalty of German communities abroad and in Argentina to the Nazi cause of Hitler.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RULES CHANGE

An exporter receiving a foreign currency advance on pending export will be permitted to use this currency in the same way as he would have been had that export already been carried out, it was announced in the Official Gazette.

Until now such an income demanded a special procedure through the Controller of Foreign Exchange.

TALKS TO AVERT ATA STRIKE FAIL

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Talks to avert a threatened strike at the Ata and Kuranah textile mills between Mr. A. Bechor, Head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, and Mr. Hans Moller, Director of the plants, have been without result. It is not known whether the discussions will be resumed. Histadrut circles stated tonight.

'Madam' Jailed; Judge Warns of Public Danger

TEL AVIV, Monday. — For running a brothel and organizing the movements of prostitutes, woman, S.R. was today sentenced in the Magistrate's Court to six months in prison, fined IL4,500, and given a one-year suspended sentence. Her full name was withheld by order of the Magistrate, Mr. Y. Treibish. The brothel was at her home in block of apartments in Rehov Herman Cohen.

Mr. Treibish declared it was high time that the problem of prostitution was taken up by the authorities. He said that the testimony of six prostitutes had disclosed a disgraceful state of affairs in the city. Hundreds of women lived by prostitution, including many young girls "under the care" of procurers, and older women who brought their trade with them from abroad. The situation was rife with danger to the health and morals of the country's youth, he said.

The sentence was repeated today as the prisoner fainting when it was pronounced last week. (Itim)

Lionel Hampton Jived Off London Stage

LONDON, Monday (Reuters). — Thousands of young people went wild last night and broke up the first appearance in Britain of Lionel Hampton, 42-year-old American jazz king.

The teenagers at London's Express Hall leapt from their seats and started jiving. Rows of wooden seats were upended, girls fainted in the crush.

Shortly after the performance, a scheduled appearance by Hampton at Albert Hall was called off because it was to be based almost entirely on rock'n'roll.

Cairo—Capital of Confectioners

Cairo, the capital of Egypt is famous all over the Orient for cakes and sweetmeats — and Orientals generally like good confectionery.

At the Cairo International Exhibition of 1941 the Egyptian Company distinguished itself again and was awarded a Gold Medal for the excellence and good taste of its products.

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Plans to Limit Groceries Made

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Methods to limit competition are being discussed by the Economic Committee of the Knesset. Mr. Shimon Peres said The Jerusalem Post.

The General Merchants Association, which initiated the proposal, made four recommendations:

• The number of grocery shops should be limited. The Municipality should have the right to refuse licences. New shops would only be opened if the density of the population required it and at specified distances from other shops.

• No single merchant should receive both a wholesale and a retail licence. If a wholesaler is also a retailer and can sell directly to customers he is competing unfairly with other retailers, Mr. Peres said.

There should be limits to the type of goods kiosks can sell. At present they sell the same goods as grocery stores. This creates unfair competition. Mr. Peres said, as grocery stores have to close at 7 and kiosks can remain open until eleven.

Hawkers should be confined to selling their wares in the market and not be allowed to sell them on the streets. An exception should be made for vegetable hawkers enabling them to sell in the outskirts of the town within certain hours.

Mr. Peres said that it was necessary to protect merchants. Complete anarchy existed in the grocery trade. There were so many small shops that they could not even a bare living. Several shops would have to close down, and the owners would lose the money they had invested in the business.

It was also necessary to protect the consumer, Mr. Peres said. Grocers were covering their losses by serving poor quality, giving underweight, and by other tricks.

WOMAN HURT ON WAY TO HOSPITAL

REHOBOT, Monday. — An ambulance carrying a sick woman from Kiryat Katz to hospital overturned near Moshav Segula in the Lachish area this afternoon. The woman was severely injured and the driver and a nurse received slight injuries.

Yesterday, he and Lady Lockspeiser were the guests of honour at a Hebrew University luncheon. They are now staying at the Ben Martin House in Rehovot as the guests of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

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11 HAASHANIM

Local Economic Briefs

Negev Grows to Riches
Negotiations have been started between the Vine Growers Co-operative Society and the Jewish Agency's Agricultural Department concerning the processing of grapes in Negev settlements. This year some 200 tons of wine grapes were harvested there, but 1,500 tons are expected in 1959. In order to save haulage costs, a processing centre is to be established in the area.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as the Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily except on Saturdays in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder: GERSON AGRON
Managing Editor: TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM 9, Bahavatzlet, P.O.B. 11, Tel. 423 (4 lines).
TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1126, Tel. 421/2.
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat, P.O.B. 66, Tel. 4294 (12 lines).
Subscriptions: IL40,000 per year.

Tuesday, October 23, 1954
66 Heshvan, 5717-19 Avat, 1954

OLD people like anniversaries so that they can remember things of the past. Young nations, like Israel, regard them as milestones in their progress. This is particularly true when speaking of the Negev, which is only gradually emerging from the stage of dreams and plans into full-fledged economic reality. The progress achieved in the ten years since the first 11 settlements were established overnight—largely as strategic vantage points beyond the area of Jewish colonization—has been very rapid indeed.

At present there are almost 20,000 people in 75 rural settlements and an equal number in Beersheba and smaller urban centres. The region's agricultural production is expanding by leaps and bounds, and in some commodities—e.g., onions, peanuts, potatoes, cotton, sugar beet, quite apart from barley—it already looms as a major supply area. Animal husbandry has also attained sizable proportions, and a promising start has been made with vineyards and other plantations. Several industrial enterprises—mining, chemicals, food processing, and a promising start has been made with vineyards and other plantations. Several industrial enterprises—mining, chemicals, food processing, and a promising start has been made with vineyards and other plantations. Several industrial enterprises—mining, chemicals, food processing, and a promising start has been made with vineyards and other plantations.

It would be misleading, however, to assume that this proud record guarantees a smooth advance in the coming years, too, and that economic patronage of the Negev region (and other development areas) can be abolished in the near future. For great as the region's progress has been, it is still largely based upon a system of subsidies in cash and kind and would be endangered the moment farmers were charged the full cost of their irrigation water, got no more than the market price for their produce, had to repay Jewish Agency loans and provide their own means for replacement and extensions. Moreover, if the country's entire agriculture is facing a profit squeeze in the near future, this is even more likely to be true of the Negev, which is farthest from urban consumption centres, most dependent upon industrial and export crops, and handicapped by many shortages and shortcomings. The initial stage of putting up settlements and producing the material (and human) resources for production must therefore be followed by a period of adapting the growing output to a competitive economy so as to make the new farms viable.

This may partly come in the wake of increased efficiency, both as a result of more experience being gained by the new farmers and because the practical trial and error process will certainly show the way to improved crops and varieties, and to working methods best suited to the region's natural conditions (as has already been the case with winter potatoes and late table grapes, and seems to be—quite unexpectedly—with milk cows). On the other hand, the framework of Negev farming must be altered by improving its basic conditions, i.e., mainly by reducing its remoteness. Though agriculture will remain the mainstay of the region's economy, more processing industries for its products (cotton ginning, sugar production, slaughterhouses, storage and grading facilities, etc.) must be sited there so as to cut transport expenses and increase the local marketing possibilities.

Private capitalists are beginning to take an interest in these prospects, but it will need a good deal of public investment and encouragement, and if some plans currently launched by the Jewish Agency materialize, the farmers will also participate in these ventures and benefit from the expected profits. The Lachish example, has also shown that non-agricultural manufacturing industries can be attracted to rural regions to their mutual benefit. Similar projects for the further south are being far-fetched at the moment, but may appear in another light soon if the Negev's population and productive capacity continue to expand at their present rate.

Ofakim, which is situated in the biggest vine growing area. From there the juice is to be transported in tankers to the Rishon wine cellars, where no big additional investments will be required. The Negev settlements through not the individual farmers—will join the Society, but final details of the scheme have not yet been worked out.

Chickens into Dollars
The export of live chickens for breeding purposes is developing above expectations. Starting with several trial shipments last year, it has reached about 25,000 a month and is expected to double before long to 50,000 a year. Orders are dropping in from Cyprus, Italy, Germany, France, Greece and other countries for both pure Leghorn and crossbreeds (Sussex and Plymouth). On the average some 22 cents, c.i.f. per chick has been achieved hitherto, leaving a net income of 200-300 pruta to local breeders, i.e., about the price they get on the domestic market. No pedigree chickens are exported, however, in view of the persistent shortage of good breeding stock in this country.

THE FIRST ELEVEN

The first 11 Negev settlements, which are celebrating their 10th birthday today are: Urim, Be'er, Haterim, Mishmar Hanegbe, Nevatim, Shoval, Tekuma, Kedma, Nirim, and Kfar Darom.

Nature's Treasure-House opens up its wealth to young pioneers developing Israel's southern frontier. Above manganese ore is cut out of the mines of Biblical Timna. Flax is cut and bound into sheaves in the photograph above right. At the lower right these girls at Sde Boker pause with pitchforks in hand after gathering in the hay.

SOUTHLAND COMES TO LIFE

By RA'ANAN WEITZ

THE famous 11 settlements whose establishment ten years ago is being celebrated today determined the fate of the southern part of our country and, in effect, delineated the borders of the state-to-be in that region. We all know that the act of settlement amounted to an act of conquest. And that was precisely the way it was organized. The Settlements Department and the Hagana set up a common headquarters at Nir-Am. All preparations were carried out secretly and the establishment of the settlements was executed as a military operation, under the command of the man who is now Israel's Ambassador in Moscow.

The water-and-settlement plan was simple, clever and daring. A layer of water was discovered at that time in the vicinity of Nir-Am. The idea of our water engineers was to sink a number of wells into this layer and to pump the water to several reservoirs, and distribute it through 6-inch pipes to the new settlements. Thanks to these settlements, we were able to make a stand in the South. In the settlements were set up, mainly in the Shuvul district and along the connecting roads; three of these were finally, to the retreat of the Egyptian army and the encirclement at the "Faluja Pocket".

After a full year of war and the Negev was again opened to settlement activities—this time under the auspices of the State. The long siege and the ravages of war completely destroyed the young settlements and the water system that had been constructed to keep them alive. We knew that the Negev could not be settled without water—and plenty of it. As soon as the destroyed water system had been rehabilitated, the Mekorot Company tackled a project of new projects, every additional plan being bigger and more comprehensive than its predecessor. The aim of all of them: a steady increase in the quantity of water brought to the Negev.

In the first water project, the water was pumped from three wells and was distributed by means of 6-inch pipes supplying a total of 1m. cu. m. of water per year. The second project, undertaken immediately upon the establishment of the State, and completed about a year ago, involved many wells and pipes of 24-28 inches, supplying some 45m. cu. m. of water per year.

The third project is the Yarkon-Negev Project, bringing the waters of the Yarkon River, near Tel Aviv, to the Negev by means of special 66 inch pipes. Last year the construction of the first pipeline of this project was completed; and this year work was begun on the second. All in all, the Yarkon-Negev pipeline and its offshoots will be able to provide the area south of Pligot with upwards of 100m. cu. m. of water per year. All these regional projects, coupled with flood waters which will be collected by means of dams and underground waters, will, in the course of the next four years, supply the Negev with 150m. cu. m. of water per year.

And still this is not enough. Even after we have exhausted all the sources of water made available through the waters of the Jordan, large areas of land will remain barren and desolate, thirsting for water and waiting for the redeeming hand of farmers. For it is not within the power of the water resources of this country—even if we utilize them all to the maximum extent—to irrigate and make fertile the entire Negev. The settlement of this generation finishes all these grand water projects, the next generation will find a way to sweeten sea-water and bring salvation to our great southern desert.

Settling the Land
With the establishment of the State, two immediate tasks faced us: one was to rehabilitate and consolidate the settlements which the War of Liberation had transformed into rubble heaps; the second was a secure the vast expanse of the Negev, against any foreign incursions.

In 1949 twelve new settlements were founded, mainly along the Gaza-Beer-sheva road. In 1951-53, 23 more settlements were set up, mainly in the Shuvul district and along the connecting roads; three of these were finally, to the retreat of the Egyptian army and the encirclement at the "Faluja Pocket".

Thus we spread the network of Jewish settlements all over the Negev. **Regional Settlement**
Despite the tremendous work that was done in the course of the first five years after the birth of the State, the work which achieved its purpose, namely, the security of the Negev—the problem of sealing off this vast territory against foreign incursion remained unsolved.

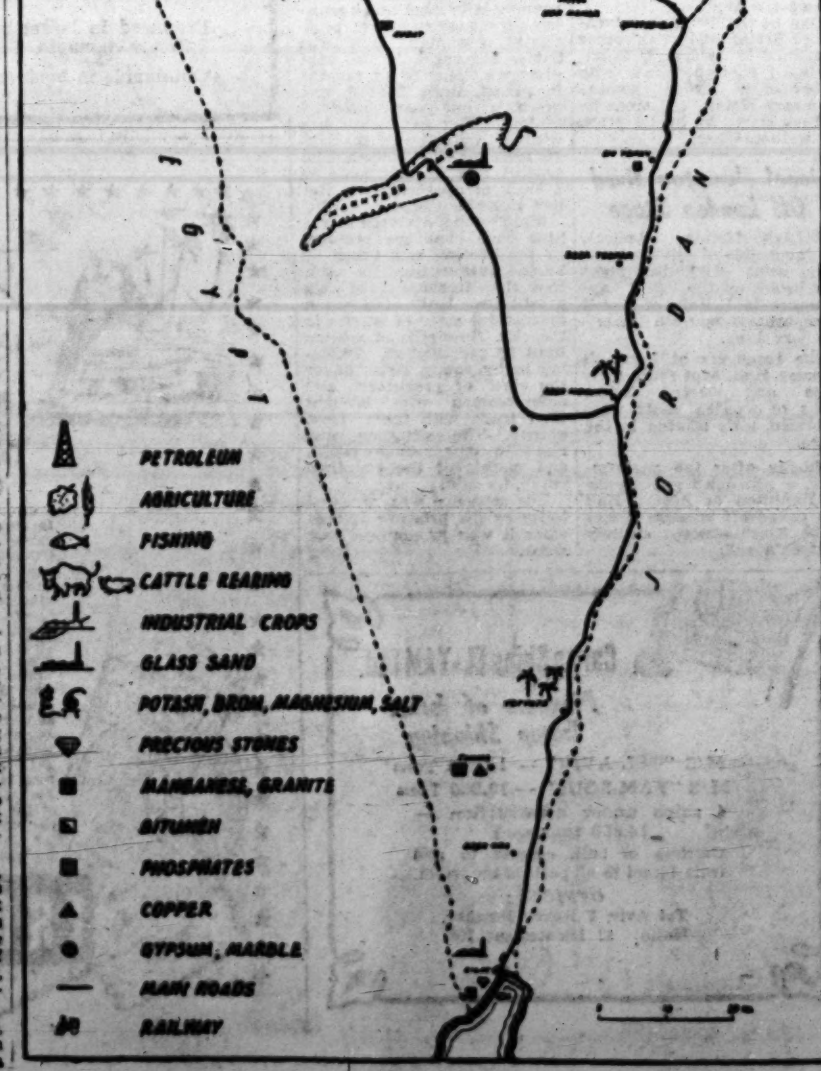
True, the border areas had been settled—but not very densely. Distances between settlements were too great, so that it was easy for the infiltrator, making his way by night, to move back and forth across the border with little danger to himself, carrying out his nefarious acts of murder, sabotage and destruction.

In order to seal the borders and put an end to the idea of easy infiltration, a new kind of settlement was conceived which was called "regional settlement". It was not only security problems and the need to close off the borders that made regional settlement advisable. The large quantities of water that came to the fields opened up for the Israel farmer possibilities for developing new kinds of products, particularly those required by the nation's economy and our striving for economic independence.

"Country town"—Kiryat Gat
—has arisen there. The settlers of the Lachish area are new immigrants, sent there under the "from ship to village" system and working side by side with veteran immigrants and native-born farmers. This first regional settlement in Israel is developing rapidly, and the results of military, economic and social — are already visible. Thus the northern corner of the Gaza Strip has been sealed off.

TEN YEARS OF SETTLEMENT IN THE NEGEV

	1947 (6)	1949	1951-3	1953-4	1954-5
Number of Agricultural Settlements	11	27	45	65	82
Number of Working Persons	1,900	3,970	9,540	14,070	17,430
Number of Persons (total)	4,600	10,000	22,000	28,000	30,000
Dunams of Cultivated Land (total)	65,000	130,000	277,000	1,245,000	1,500,000
Dunams of Irrigated Land	1,400	1,600	7,470	51,500	83,500
Water Consumed annually (in millions of cubic metres)	1.0	6.0	15.4	55.5	55.5
Dunams of Fodder and Grains	500	500	2,370	6,740	11,470
Dunams of Industrial Crops	500	500	500	1,800	22,850
Dunams of Vegetables and Potatoes	500	500	1,200	1,200	15,000
Dunams of Plantations	500	650	2,300	4,070	9,970
Head of Mature Cattle	100	300	700	2,000	2,510
Work Animals	50	500	200	400	400
Head of Sheep	1,350	15,370	80,770	164,800	250,000



Origin of Irrigation Schemes

By SEMHA BLASS

UNTIL World War II everyone saw the Negev as an enchanted but dormant land. When the Mandatory Government restricted Jewish land purchases it tried to justify its policy by saying that there was no land available for settlement, but it admitted that there was land in the Negev—however, there was no water.

Only at the beginning of World War II, when the practical possibility of irrigation was hampered by the shortage of pipes and other equipment did people begin to think in terms of a national water plan, since it had become evident that there was a water surplus in the north, while the south thirsted for that very water. When the present writer spoke before the settlement authorities on an early version of the Jordan diversion scheme he was met with a mixed reaction made up of enthusiasm and scepticism.

At the end of the war we had the plan all worked out on paper, but lacked any possibility of implementing it because we lacked the equipment. Fortunately, we were able to buy six inch pipes which had been used in London's streets to extinguish fires lit by the German blitz of Britain's capital.

In the summer of 1946 the Mandatory Government had imposed a four-day curfew on the Negev. It was only in its initial stages. As far as the future is concerned, we discern two fundamental problems, which must be tackled and worked on until a complete solution is found. One is a short-term problem; the other, a long-term one.

Two Segments
Two-thirds of Israel's land (some 15,000 sq. km.) is to be found in the area between the Pligot road and Eilat. This area may be divided into two segments: The northern segment stretches from Pligot to the Guelvot-Revivim line and includes most of the Negev's fertile plains, all the cultivated land, and most of the land that is suitable for irrigation and cultivation. Altogether, some 1.5m. dunams of cultivable land are to be found in this part of the Negev, and if water is found there, it will be possible to cultivate something like 3½m. dunams.

The southern segment includes all the rest of the Negev—that is, Har Hanegbe, the Arava and the eastern desert. These lands are high, cut off, wild, and salty, and until now no quick solution has been found to the problem of settling such a region.

Two Problems
These two segments automatically delineate the settlement problems. The short-term problem involves the delivery of a sufficient amount of water to the first (the northern) segment and its settlement according to the plans that have been drawn up. When the regional water projects and the national project are finished, the northern part of the Negev will be able to absorb 15,000-18,000 additional families. And, we should be able to execute this programme within the coming 10-15 years, provided we shall have the means.

A long-range problem is to find suitable ways of settling the southern part of the Negev—large in area, full of problems. This we shall be able to do only after careful research, knowledge of local conditions, and the development of modern technical methods.

Tel Aviv, and when it was over we were all boiling with rage and humiliation. When the present writer went out into the street to get a breath of fresh air, he met Mr. Y. Duvdevani, (now the Director of Mekorot), and answered his question "How shall we respond to this?" by saying "With a pipeline to the Negev!" That same evening, Levi Eshkol, who was then a member of the provisional Agency Executive (the permanence one was in Paris) came to the home of the present writer and asked "Can we really do it?" The answer was "Yes." What was it? "With six-inch pipes."

A Crucial Task
Mr. Eshkol put all the weight of his influence behind the plan, and when it was carried out, the late Yitzhak Lufbann wrote of that conversation in "Ha-poel Hatzair":

Several weeks ago, when we were sitting one evening at a friend's house talking about the situation in the country, about the oppressive campaign opened against the Jewish Agency, and the plans being worked out against us in London, whereby our settlement possibilities were going to be even more drastically restricted, depriving us of the vast stretches of the Negev we have coveted for years, in walked one of the most constructive of the settlement officials, Mr. Y. Duvdevani. He had been managed to sit down with the British officials, and he had just come from a meeting with them. He said, "I have just come from a meeting with the British officials, and they have agreed to let us have at least 14 new settlements in the Negev, that the land for them is ready and the water problem can be solved. We must set it in motion immediately, get the money together, get the people there to establish a political fait accompli in the Negev and make it a reality. We didn't have to say it twice—the task immediately appeared to us as a crucial one. The job was carried out with lightning speed. Under the forceful direction of Pinhas Sapir (now Minister of Commerce and Industry) and the energetic assistance of Mekorot and Solel Boneh were mobilized. Drilling was made in the Nir-Am area, the machines were assembled, the pipelines laid, the reservoirs built, and the water started to flow in order to supply the needs of the 14 settlements which were set up in the evening after Yom Kippur (instead of the 24 envisaged by Eshkol). The

project was carried through despite the opposition of the Arabs, even though they had been provided with drinking water at their settlements—quite a convenience in the desert! That six-inch project was temporary, of course, and two further projects were immediately planned: east and west, with 14-16 and 20-24 inch pipes, and the water source was to be the drillings at Nir-Am and Bar-Am. They began the hunt for pipes all over the world, but these projects were implemented after the State was created, and they supplied the Negev until the Yarkon scheme was worked out.

After several years of planning and implementation the Yarkon-Negev line was opened by the President on July 14, 1953, and since then Yarkon water has been flowing to the Negev for a distance of 100 kms. or more, and irrigates the fields of tens of villages. The project is a model of modern technology, and a credit to Jewish engineers and the practical ability of the implementers.

Second Pipeline
In a number of years the second Yarkon-Negev pipeline will be completed, and it will carry water from the Yarkon and purify drainage water from the Tel Aviv area. On February 9 this year the National Water Planning Commission approved the overall National Water Plan, which includes the transfer of Jordan water to the Negev. The plan was approved in New York by the President of the American Jewish community, who can enjoy an international reputation. Now all the preparations for implementing the project are being made, and in several places considerable progress has been made.

The Negev irrigation project is being carried out at a tremendous pace, and anywhere else in the world in such cases the planning alone usually takes 15-20 years, and a similar period passes before a project actually supplies water. Only as a result of the creation of the State and the need to absorb a great wave of immigration has the project been carried out in so few a short while as it has become a magnificent reality.

Lowdermilk Offers Plan

By a Special Correspondent

PROF. Walter C. Lowdermilk, one of the world's famed soil conservation authorities, the Negev is a fascinating laboratory for the study of a man-made desert. For, Professor Lowdermilk points out, this area has not always been black and desolate. Now, however, the growth and development of a nation and the battles fought on the plains of America's West.

First of all, Israel must be aware of certain natural limitations, and exploit each section relative to its own peculiar potentialities. Not all parts of the Negev are alike in climate, in physiography and in soil composition. Thus, a vast area can be put to best use as a natural vegetation, this section of the southern Negev can be splendid for the grazing of sheep and goats. With range management, life can be brought back to a countryside that may look to the layman like impossible desert.

However, the American expert warns, the livestock which receive their basic grazing in the South will have to be sent to the northern section of the Negev for fattening up. This may well be a function of the farmers whose irrigated acreage will be fed by the piped waters from the north as well as from their own storage reservoirs. It may very well be that the Negev must become a great storehouse of the economic functions of the graser and the farmer, whose classical struggle has made the growth and development of a nation and the battles fought on the plains of America's West.

Service Centres for Farmers

By M. KASKIN

Jerusalem Post Reporter
ONE of the foremost tasks in moulding the face of the Negev is to build a hierarchy of urban centres which will serve as industrial, educational and business centres for the surrounding settlements.

These regional centres will be one of the most vital factors in the relentless drive to tame and populate the Negev. They will help to disperse the population concentrated in the three large cities. By bringing the amenities of city life almost to the doorsteps of settlements, they will help root the farmers to the soil. They will also play a vital role in populating barren wastelands and in bringing life to an arid region whose paucity in water has limited its population for generations to a sparse handful of nomads who were hard put to even wrest a bare living from the soil. Although agriculture is the basis of most of Negev life, modern agriculture demands a heavy and continuing reliance on technical advances and services which can be best supplied by "service" centres and towns, not by the small semi-isolated farming settlements themselves.

The region's destiny lies in exploiting the Negev's mineral wealth: phosphates, potash, gypsum, copper, silicate sand, ceramic clay, etc. Other prospects are the development of a flourishing tourist trade at Eilat and Be'er, as well as a fishing, and perhaps canning industry, at the latter place. The regional centres are to be spotted strategically throughout these three areas, strategic in both the industrial and security sense. The Government's planning policy was to start with the highest rank of the hierarchy, gradually transfer to them the administrative powers formally concentrated in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, and then decentralize even further: as smaller villages came into existence.

These products, to a great extent, depend on fluctuating international markets. Workers living in the vicinity of a potential source of livelihood nearby can more easily ride out spells of unemployment than those at a distance. Dimona, and not to be easily ignored, is that it is less than an hour's ride to Beersheba, thus satisfying the instinctive human desire for shopping in a "city". Another small town which is fast leaving its swaddling clothes is Kiryat Gat in the Lachish area. The "service" centres will generally be the seat of the regional council and contain about 2,000 persons. They will usually consist of a primary and secondary schools, they will have clinics, dental hospitals, restaurants, as well as facilities to meet the agricultural needs of the settlements. These facilities will include tractor stations, seed stores, ginns, fodder drying plants, cold storage plants, all in existence or in advanced planning stages. So far, four such "service" centres have been set up. Kiryat Malachi serves the Be'er-sheva area; Ofakim the Merhavim Regional Council; Sderot the Beer-Sheva Regional Council; and Azata the Azata Regional Council. There is room for a fifth between Kiryat Gat and Beersheba. The lowest member of the hierarchy, above the farming settlement, will be the village. It will provide the needs of the surrounding settlements for artisans, a school, and perhaps a doctor. These villages are still in the planning stage.